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The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1739.

№ 1310.

OBSERVATIONS *on a Pamphlet entitled* An ADDRESS to the ELECTORS, and other Free Subjects of *Great Britain*, occasioned by the SECESSION, &c. *Continued.*

THE Author of the *Address* acquaints the Electors, [*P.* 18.] That 'when the Parliament was risen last Year, 'we put almost our whole 'Navy into Commission; 'and so strongly was the 'Publick perswaded, that 'we should then really attempt to procure ourselves Justice by Arms, that even those who still question'd the *Sincerity of these military Preparations*, scarcely dar'd to avow their *Suspicions*.'

Here it is modestly insinuated, that the Ships commission'd last Year, were fitted out *insincerely*, that is, with no *Intention* of using them, if their Force had been necessary.—— But surely no Friend to *Great Britain* will assert, tho' at any Time our *Fleet* be completely fitted out, and our *Land Forces* ready to take the Field, that even *then* it would be *more* for the Interest of the Nation to put them upon Action, than to obtain *all* that can be hop'd from Success in Arms, without the *certain bad Consequences* of a War, and the *Hazard* of a *Defeat*, which neither Strength, Skill, nor Numbers, can always prevent:—— When this has no more than its proper Weight, and the Interruption of our Commerce is likewise considered, the Friends of the People will never regret, that chearful Attention was given to any *reasonable Proposal* for an Accommodation of Differences; and while *that* advanced in Prospect, it would have look'd like *Want of Sincerity* indeed, to have *continued* a *Publick Expence*, when its Continuance could have been of no visible Service:—— This is evident with Regard to the Ships that were discharged last Winter: But when the Electors are told, [*P.* 18.] that hostile Measures *were suspended*, it must be remark'd, That the Squadron which remain'd under Admiral *Haddock* in the *Mediterranean* the whole Winter, was a *Part* of the Fleet commission'd in the Spring, whose Stay was so much against the Inclination of the Court of *Spain*, as to be several Times complain'd of, and has been assign'd as one Reason for his Catholick Majesty's not executing the *Convention*: Which sufficiently proves that the Fleet fitted out last Year was not only commissioned with *Sincerity*, but also in *Sincerity* made use of:—So that we did not, as is asserted, [*P* 21.] *See our Naval Armaments discontinued*; Part of that Equipment being *yet* executing the Commissions of the Crown, under the above-mention'd Admiral:—God grant him Success.

It is not in this Writer's Power to produce any Ground for asserting, [*P.* 18.] that at the End of last Summer the Publick were told, *Spain* had submitted to *whatever we could have hop'd for even at the End of the most successful War*; unless that Sense can be inferr'd from asserting, That 'if a Reconci-'liation could be obtained by *Treaty* without a War, 'it would be the same as if our Differences were adjusted by Treaty after the most successful War;' since to *War*, a *Treaty must succeed*; and a good Treaty *without a War*, cannot be less eligible than the *same Treaty after* one.

This Writer, in several Places, speaks with the greatest Resentment against *some Gentlemen* being employ'd in the important Trust of *Negociation*; and his *own System* is so very different from what has hitherto been practised, that none will wonder at his condemning the Methods hitherto in Use, when they find him [*P.* 19, 20, 21.] declare the only Method to have ENTERED *into Treaty*, would have been to have obtain'd *every Thing* we demanded, *before* we *began*.

The Account of the *Convention* is introduced with what the *Craftsman*, and his POPISH *Colleague*, stile the *King* of Spain's *Protest*; i. e. a Declaration of M. *de la Quadra*, relating to the *Catholick* King's Dispute with the *South Sea Company*;——and to shew 'tis genuine, the Letter with which it was sent to Mr. *Keene*, is also inserted [*P.* 22, 23.] and the Electors are harangued, in a very serious Manner, about the *prodigious Weight* and *Importance of this Protest*; when no Man can be prevented from seeing, that *this Protest* was not *any Condition* of the *Convention*; the latter being mutually sign'd FOUR *Days afterwards*, without any Mention of such *Protest*; and, as was observed in the *Winter*, the *After-Obligation* must certainly be *most binding*, in this case, as well as in all others.—— Besides, the *Convention* was *properly sign'd* by BOTH *Parties*; tho' this *Protest* or *Declaration* has never been asserted, even by the *Champion of White-friars*, to be sign'd by Mr. KEENE Whence then arose any Obligation on the Side of *Great Britain!*

In Order to give *this Protest* yet more Weight, 6 or 8 Pages are employ'd to explain the Demand of the King of *Spain* on the *South Sea Company*, which is certainly of Importance to the Interests of *that* Company, and, consequently, to *the Nation* in general; but to the *Convention*, separately considered, it cannot any way relate, unless any Thing therein contained had been agreed to *in* the *Convention*.—— And, which is yet more ridiculous, to put the *Authority* and *Importance* of this Protest out of *all Dispute*, a Letter is inserted, said to be written by Mr. *Keene*, proving no less than that *he promised to send one Copy of this Declaration to his Court, and another to the South Sea Company!* Which was so far from *agreeing* to that Declaration, that it was plainly a Reference to his *Principals* for their Approbation; which it does not appear Mr. *Keene*, or any one else on the Part of *Great Britain*, ever gave.

That those whom this Gentleman calls *the Ministerial Writers* have endeavoured to *cover the perfidious Measures of the Court of* Spain [*P.* 32.] is as untrue, as that they have *publickly defended the Honour, Faith, and Humanity of the* Spanish *Nation*; and *have endeavoured to stigmatize their own Countrymen as the most faithless Savages amongst the Race of Mankind* [Ibid.]—— These *Assertions* are used to render *contemptible* those they have never yet been able to censure: But the Electors of *Great Britain* will not be easily prevailed upon to believe, *without one Instance to support it*, that the Writers in Defence of the Government would *vindicate* the *Perfidy* and *Oppression* of the Court of *Spain*, while the *Principal Attention* of the Administration, and the Care of the *Whole Legislature* was employ'd to procure Redress of the *Injuries* we have received from that Court, and Preservation from the future Insults of the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty.

In the next place, the Electors are told, that as Mr. *Keene* promised to send the above-mentioned Declaration to *England*, before the *Convention* was sign'd, 'no Terms connected with *such* a Proceeding *can* 'possibly merit their Approbation.'—— Yet, left the Articles of the *Convention* itself should be approved by the Electors, they are told, that 'it seems in Effect 'to deliver CAROLINA and GEORGIA into the 'Hands of *Spain*, by putting a Stop to the Establish-'ments and Fortifications in THOSE PARTS;'—— which, as the SAME STOP was put to the *Establishments* and *Fortifications* of *Spain* in those Parts also, will *equally prove*, that the Possessions of *Spain* were thereby delivered into the Hands of *Great Britain*

The same Strength of Argument appears in asserting, that by referring to *future Decision* the Property of a Ship taken on our own Coasts, we confirm the Sovereignty of SPAIN to the *American* Seas; Treaties being intended to *confirm* the most *undoubted* Claims, as well as to *adjust* such as are disputable; for, as I have observ'd already, were every thing confirm'd to the mutual Satisfaction of both Parties, previously to the entering upon a Treaty, to what Purpose can a *Treaty* be entered upon at all?

It is mere Trifling in this Writer [*p.* 32, 33.] to *repeat* the Arguments used by *his Party* against the *Convention*; since, beside their being *inconclusive*, it is now notorious, that whatever Arguments they might use *against* the Convention, it tended so much to the Advantage of *Great Britain*, that, sooner than execute it, *Spain* has involved herself in fresh Difficulties, which, in all Probability, will not be quickly nor easily surmounted.

Notwithstanding which, the Warmth of this Writer against the *Convention* [*p.* 34.] drives him into the Absurdity of speaking of it as a Treaty NOW subsisting in full Force, when every Step of the Government for many Months declares it to be rendered wholly ineffectual by the Behaviour of the Court of *Spain*.

It was certainly not improperly answered by the Writers for the Government, as this Author would intimate, [*p.* 35.] that as the *Negociations* agreed upon in the *Convention* were to be regulated by those Treaties which gave *Spain* no Right of searching our Ships, we had thereby a *virtual Concession* of the Justice of our Complaints on that Head: For as all we demand is the *Confirmation* of our *ancient Rights*, the *farther Confirmation* of these Treaties which secure them to us is all we can expect or desire; as the due Execution of these Treaties is allowed to be sufficient for our *Honour* and *Safety*

By some things in this *Address* the Author would induce his Readers to conclude it to have been written rather in some of the inmost Deserts of *Arabia*, than in *England*; as in *p* 38, where he says, 'IF it 'be incumbent upon us to resent a certain Degree of 'Ill-usage from our Neighbours, it will be difficult 'even to imagine a more proper Opportunity than the 'present.'—— For the Electors must know, that we have now more Ships of Force employ'd in protecting our Commerce, and in *cruising upon the Coasts of Spain, &c.* than have been lately, if ever, known:——So far are we from wanting the APPEARANCE *of Spirit*, which this Writer says *might yet save us*.

One thing I cannot help remarking, and that is, this Author's using *himself*, in the strongest Sense, the *same Expressions* for which he charges those he calls the *Ministerial Writers* with defending the Faith and Honour of the *Spanish* Nation: For [*p* 39.] after calling the *Guarda Costas* PYRATES, he adds, 'it could 'not be supposed, that the King of *Spain* would have 'seriously concerned himself with the Interest of a 'few AVOWED THIEVES at *Porto Rico* and the 'Havanna:'—— Tho' scarce all the Pages of *his Address* would contain the Abuse and Ill names bestowed on some Writers, for daring to say, that *any* Injuries received by the Subjects of *Great Britain* were done by *Thieves* or *Pyrates*, or even without an *immediate License* from the Court of *Spain*.

After this he *again forgets himself*, speaks as if no warlike Preparations had been seen in the Kingdom; and then tries to persuade the Electors, that from the Narrative *he has given* them, they *must* think our receiving *that Protest*, and signing the *Convention* afterwards, *must have appeared highly dishonourable to the Nation*:—— For tho' the *Convention* itself is of no Effect, this *Declaration* or *Protest* haunts this Writer's Imagination, at a Time none beside himself will be able to account for its being mentioned: For with others, a *Variation* in *Publick Measures* often produces a Change of Sentiment, while in the Eyes of this Writer and his Brethren, Measures *vary* not in any Respect, while they are pursued by *the Ministers* they have so often declared incapable of serving the Publick—— But while Experience teaches us, that the present Administration prefer *Peace* from no other Motive than the *Interest of the Nation*, and resolve upon *more vigorous Measures* only with the *same View*, the Attempts of Men labouring to raise Discontent at home, when the Thoughts of *every true Patriot* of the People are employ'd to make us successful abroad, cannot possibly be mistaken for Effects of a Desire of *serving* their Country.

ALG. SIDNEY.

NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, June 4. Wednesday being the Anniversary Day, according to the Royal Charter, for the Election of his Majesty's Council of this Province, the Great and General Court or Assembly met here, and the Hon. House of Representatives, after having taken and subscribed the usual Oaths and Declaration, elected the Hon. Paul Dudley, Esq; for their Speaker, and John Wainwright, Esq; for their Clerk: But his Excellency our Governor disapproving the Election of the Gentleman chosen Speaker, the House, in the Afternoon, proceeded to the Choice of another, when the Hon. John Quincey, Esq; was elected, whom his Excellency was pleased to approve of.

On Thursday last his Excellency our Governour made the following Speech to both Houses of the General Assembly.

Continued

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN Conformity to the Royal Charter, you are at this Time conven'd in General Aſſembly; but it being a Seaſon of much Buſineſs, with Gentlemen of all Orders among you, for this Reaſon, as well as to make the leaſt Expence to the Province, you will give the beſt Diſpatch to the Publick Affairs.

I have lately received a particular Account of the Steps taken at Home relating to the Bill paſt the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly for Emitting 60000 Pounds; and the Secretary ſhall lay it before you.

This being the uſual Time for ſupplying the Treaſury in Support of his Majeſty's Government, and for the Safety and Defence of the Province, I depend it will be your Care to aſcertain the Value of what Bills may be emitted for the Service of the current Year; as this is neceſſary to maintain Juſtice and the Honour of the Government, ſo nothing leſs will prevent that Cry of Fraud and Oppeſſion, which has been too juſtly made againſt the Bills emitted for many Years paſt.

The greateſt Harmony in all your Proceedings, and to make the governing Principle of them Duty and Loyalty to the King, with a ſingle Aim at the real Welfare of your Country, will be acting the Part of true Patriots: And when this is the Condition of any Government, Succeſs in their Publick Affairs is rarely wanting.

May 31. 1739. *J. Belcher.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 1. The Mail bound hence for London, which was carried off by ſome Rogues near the Figget-whins in September 1737, and robbed of ſome of the Contents, was Yeſterday found by two Boys and brought to the Poſt-office, but the Letters are ſo chaffed that there is no reading them, It had been hid ever ſince in a Sand-bank by the Cauſey leading to the Sands on the Muſſelburgh Road; and the late Rains had waſhed the Sand from off it. The Thing leaſt damnified in the Mail is a Brocade Pocket-book, edged with Gold Lace, and a Gold Button, and lin'd with Scarlet.

Yeſterday ſeveral Bodies of ſtout brawny young Fellows, who had been recruited in the Highlands and other Parts of the Kingdom, paſs'd thro' here on their Way to their reſpective Corps. The Hon. Col. Howard's Regiment is ſo well recruited ſince it came to this Neighbourhood, that 'tis ſaid the Companies are above 50 Men ſtrong.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſeneur, Sept. 1. N. S. Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters, viz. on the 30th, Edward Mac Cormick, from Bremen for Dantzick; and this Day, James Gilmore and George Burton, from Dublin for Riga.

'The ſaid Maſters are ſail'd, with the Wind at 'N. W. which continues.

Hamburgh, Sept. 4. N. S. Arrived the S. Johannes, Beckman, from London.

Amſterdam, Sept. 7. N. S. On the 5th arrived the ——, Daniel Bromidge, from San Lucar: On the 6th, the——, William Clephan, from Genoa; and the ——, Samuel Anderſon, from Santa Cruz in Barbary.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Aug 24. On the 19th arrived the Three Friends, Ivory, from Morant; the John, Candy, from Philadelphia: On the 21ſt, the St Nicholas, Fleming, from Petersburgh; the Prince of Orange, Rankin, from Rotterdam; the Jane and Draper, Kenneday, from London. On the 18th ſailed the Betty and Sarah, Tool, for Rochfort.

Leith, Aug. 27. Arrived the Mary, Alexander Todd, from Bilbao.

Liverpool, Aug. 31. Arrived the Hare, Martin, from Barbados; the Lyon, Beſon, from St. Chriſtopher's; and the Ellis and Ann, Loxam, from Virginia.

Briſtol, Sept. 1. On Thurſday arrived the Ann and Mary, Cradock, from St. Kitt's; and Yeſterday the Sheppard, ——, from South Carolina.

Dartmouth, Aug. 31. This Day came in the Dorothy and Mary, Halman, of Ramſgate, from Newfoundland for London; and the Dove, Roberts, from Lisbon. Wind W. S. W.

Weymouth, Sept. 1. The 30th ult. came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the John Galley, Blomert, of London from North Bergen for Ancona. Wind W. by S. and very ſqually Weather.

Poole, Sept. 1. 'Yeſterday were ſeiz'd and brought 'to the Warehouſe, by Mr. Timothy Spurrier, 'Surveyor of the Cuſtoms in this Port, and Mr. 'Hugh Stagg, Riding-Officer, aſſiſted by Four of 'the Tideſmen, 28 Anchors of Brandy, ſunk about 'Three Leagues from the Shore, in a Place where 'the Smugglers had the Impudence to declare, the 'Devil himſelf could not find it.'

Cowes, Sept. 1. The 30th paſt came in the Townſend, Burford, from Spithead, and ſailed next Day. Sailed the Willing Endeavour, Maynar, from Southampton for Jerſey; the Carten, Cork, for Rotterdam; the Mary-Ann, Burt; and the Two Brothers, Stiles, from Spithead to the Eaſtward. On the 31ſt, Came in the Paz Garden, Hull, from London and Rotterdam, for the Canaries. Wind S. W.

Deal, Sept. 2. Wind W. N. W. The Men of War and Merchant-Ships remain; with the Griffin, Sutherland; and the Alien and Agnes, Jameſon, for Africa; the Ann, Denny, for New England; the Baltick Merchant, Sharp, from Hull for Rouen; the Thomas and Elizabeth, Wilkinſon; and the Dove, Dale, for Havre; the Delight, Seamore, for the Weſtward. Juſt came down the Mercury and the Ann Fireſhips; the St. Joſeph, White, for Faro. Arrived the Hope, Orrock, from Carolina.

Graveſend, Sept. 2. Paſſed by the Britannia, Howlatſon, from Rotterdam; the Hunter, Hains, from Jamaica; the Jemima, Clarabut, from Calais; the Maynard, Reynolds, from Maryland; the Diſpatch, Finney; and the Haſlemere, Walker; both from Barbados; and the Timothy and Jacob, Belcher, from Virginia.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports

At Venice, the ——, Diſſington, from Bergen.

At Koningsburgh, the ——, John Ward, from Hull,

At Falmouth, the Friend's Goodwill, Plant, from Oporto.

At Kinſale, the Princeſs Mary, Martin, from Fort St George.

At Portſmouth, the Robert and Mary, Pomeroy, from Port Mahon.

In Yarmouth Roads, the John and Sarah, Moſes, and the Delight, Baily, from Petersburgh; and the John and Conſtant, Curling, from Riga.

At Milford, the Francis, Walters, from St. Chriſtopher's and Cork, for London.

At New England, the Sarum, Perkins; and the Kezia, Geary;

At Gibraltar, the Diſpatch, Jones; all 3 from London.

LONDON.

Yeſterday arrived a French Mail, but brought no thing material,

There is certain Advice, that on the 9th of Auguſt O. S. the King of Spain granted Commiſſions for Cruiſing on the Engliſh: and the ſame were ſent to the ſeveral Ports of Spain to be delivered to all who ſhould apply for them: And that there had been ſeveral Privateers fitted for Sea before, who only waited for theſe Commiſſions.

From Mahon they write, that Four large Half-gallies, carrying 160 Men each, had ſailed from the Iſland of Majorca; on Advice whereof Two of the Ships of War ſtationed to the Iſle of Minorca were ſail'd in queſt of them.

The Thomond, richly laden from hence for Cork, was lately loſt in her Paſſage thither.

This Day Seſſnight came on the Election for a Sheriff of the City of Norwich, to be choſen by the Freemen, when Mr. Henry Patteſon, a Gentleman firmly attach'd to the true Intereſt of his King and Country was choſen: There was a faint Oppoſition, and on caſting up the Polls at Night, they ſtood for

Mr. Patteſon —— 838
Mr. Wigg —— 543

Difference 295

And on Friday Mr. Abraham Larwood, a Gentleman of known Loyalty, had the Letter ſent to him by Mr. Mayor and the Court of Mayoralty of that City, appointing him the other Sheriff for the Year enſuing.

Laſt Sunday a Man's Head, with his Brains ty'd up in a Cloth lying by it, was found in the Field at the End of Half-moon-ſtreet near Hyde-park-corner; 'tis ſuppos'd to have been left there by ſome Surgeon, one Part of the Skull being ſaw'd with a fine Saw.

We hear, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant General Churchil to be Governor and Commander of the Town and Gariſon of Kingſton upon Hull, in the Room of Brigadier General Montagu, deceaſed.

Yeſterday Morning died, aged 93, Capt. William Franks, at his Houſe in New Bond-ſtreet. He was formerly Captain of a Company in the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, and ſerv'd, in the late Wars, in Flanders.

Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when Capt. Gaſcoyne was ſworn in Captain of the York, a 60 Gun Ship, and received his Commiſſion accordingly.

The ſame Day upwards of 20 Lieutenants were ſworn in, and received their Commiſſions.

On Saturday laſt an Expreſs arrived at the Poſt-Office, with an Account that the noted Lympus was Capitally Convicted laſt Week at the Aſſizes at the City of Wells, in the County of Somerſet, for robbing the Weſtern Mail; and he is ordered to be hang'd in Chains near the Place where the Fact was committed.

On Saturday laſt his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, One of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, gave a grand Entertainment at his Seat at Clermont, in Honour of his Highneſs the Prince of Orange's Birth-day. There were preſent, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Grafton, Sir Robert Walpole, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Sir John Norris, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction.

As the Tickets for the preſent Lottery are now delivering at the Bank, *we hear that Mr.* Wilſon, *of the Lottery-Office at the Corner of* Craig's-Court, Charing-Croſs, *having made his full Payments, has provided himſelf with a large Number of the Tickets, to ſupply ſuch Gentlemen and Ladies as are inclin'd to become Adventurers; he is now ready to exchange Tickets for Receipts given under his Hand; as likewiſe to divide them into Shares, as Halves, Quarters, and Eighth Parts, after his Method ſo much approved of in former Lotteries. A Correct Regiſter of the Lottery is now opened at his Office, where thoſe Adventurers who enter the Numbers of their Tickets with him, ſhall have immediate Notice of their Succeſs ſent to any Part of the Town or Country.*

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	00	20	Evening 00 52

Bank Stock 137 1-half. India 152 1-half. South Sea 92 1-half. Old Annuity 108. New ditto 106 to 105 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan no Price. Five per Cent. ditto no Royal Aſſurance 89. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 2 l. 1 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 18 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 1 l. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. Three per Cent. ditto no Price. Million Bank 114 1-half. Equivalent 111 1-half. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 9 s.

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